



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

THE DRY SEASON.

Grumblers are grumbling—philosophers are philosophizing, and moralists are moralizing about the dry weather. Next to the immediate results of the dryness which have characterized the present season, the question is discussed in some circles, what is to be the result of it on the crops of another year.

We are among those who believe, that notwithstanding it has diminished some products, such as grass and hay, the result, taking the whole State together, are beneficial now, and will be beneficial another year. Among the results of the present, are a hay crop diminished in bulk but improved in quality. Last year we had an extra quantity of hay, but its quality, as it regards gum and saccharine matter, was rather inferior. This year we have but half or two-thirds as much, but the quality, in respect to gum, saccharine matter, and other nutritious materials, is superior; and we are inclined to believe that our farmers have as much real nutrition in their hay-mows this year as they had last. Then our grain crop is excellent; for many years past we have not had crops so heavy and plump of kernel, and clean and bright in straw. There is but little complaint about the weevil, and no complaint of rust. Thus far the harvest has demonstrated these results, and the crops that are to come off are promising, as yet. Potatoes never looked more healthy. The tubers will not, probably, be so large as they have been in more moist seasons, but their quality, judging from those that are dug from time to time for immediate domestic use, is first-rate. There are no signs of the potato rot. It has had to "dry up," as the phrase is; and we had rather have small potatoes of good quality than large ones good for nothing. Fruit, such as apples, continues to promise well.

And now for the promise of the future. We believe it is conceded, by that repository of all experience, "the oldest man among us," that the years which succeeded cool and dry seasons, are very productive. We have been told that the year 1817 was a very productive one. That succeeded one of the coldest and driest on record—the memorable 1816, when snow fell in June, frosts came every month, and not rain enough to quench the fire which frequently broke out in the woods and did immense damage. We have been told of other instances, and if these are any guides to prophecy, we may predict great crops next year. At any rate, there is a sort of pleasure in hoping for it, on the faith that similar causes will bring about similar results.

There can be no doubt that such long continued droughts are "accompanying operations." Their effects are felt down deep in the soil. The earth becomes warmed to a greater depth, and the air has a deeper operation than in wet seasons, and wind moisture there is below the surface of the soil must come up from lower fountains. Roots of trees and shrubs, which, as if by instinct, go in pursuit of moisture, must plunge deeper and extend further, while the growth of bud and branch above must be more solid and substantial; and blights and mildews, caused by the growth of fungi that depend on a warm atmosphere saturated with moisture for germinating their spores or invisible seed, cannot grow.

These are some of the benefits of a dry season. Many others might be mentioned. It is our duty as Christian farmers, to be content, and take advantage of the particular circumstances which every season affords us.

MOWING WITH OXEN.

The editor of the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture has successfully tried the experiment of working his mowing machine with oxen. "The oxen were duly hitched to the spire and driven to the field, containing but one rock so high that the machine could not pass over it. A trial upon stubble ground proved that the clatter of the machine would not frighten the team, and with a quick step they passed into the grass, with none but Charlie to team them. On went oxen, and on went machine, cutting three crops at once, viz: a crop of dry wheat stubble, a crop of dead clover stalks, and a crop of red top and herbage. The work was quickly and handsomely done, and we are of the opinion that many farmers would do well to buy a good strong machine and put on the oxen. They will do well if they are spry walkers."

The editor has faith, greater than a grain of mustard seed, in the universal introduction of mowing machines among the farmers of New England. He says:

"Few farms in the State worth cultivating will be without the use of the Mower. Cry it down who will, the Mower is a fixed institution. One farmer says, I get my grass cut with scythes faster than the same help can take care of it. That may be, but the day is coming when only one day will be needed to prepare grass for the barn. In other words, the grass that the Mower cuts in the forenoon, will be hay and in the barn before night, when no interruption takes place from showers. Who will not rejoice and be exceedingly glad, when he can retire at night, and care not whether the morrow brings sunshine or rain. The Tedder, a machine long in use in England, and just introduced here, will bring about this result. Every farmer knows how fast hay will make when often turned and thrown up in the air. This machine is constructed with a cylinder, with finger projecting from all points. One horse manages it—it follows the Mower, and keeps the hay flying in the air, something as the boys make it up with a long spreading stick. Many a poor cow next winter will have cause to feel the effects of the sudden rains, the present hay season. Could the hay have been fitted for the barn during the first day, most of this 'black feed' would have been minus, and in its place would be green, sweet hay. We may be too sanguine, but a 'change in coming over the spirit of our farming, or we mistake the signs of the times.'"

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

An Italian work has recently been received in this country treating fully and intelligently of the pleuro-pneumonia, and also explaining the system of prevention which has been successfully adopted in Europe. A correspondent of the Boston Courier furnishes the following synopsis of the pamphlet:

"The author distinguishes the disease into three stages: 1st—At the commencement of the disease, when the lungs are but just attacked. The 2d, when the disease has attained its height and the lungs are in full combustion. The 3d, or last stage of the disease, when gangrene and mortification are already set in. He takes for the basis an approved fact, that when once a cow has had the disease she will ever after remain exempt from it. The system then is that of inoculation. Squeeze through a piece of flannel a portion of the lungs of a cow killed in the first or second stages of the disease, with the liquor thus procured, inoculate with a lancet, needle, seton, or other instrument. (An ordinary lancet is quite sufficient.) the extremity of the tail, near the last vertebral joint. A simple incision that penetrates the epidermis is sufficient if there is time—that is, if the danger of infection is not imminent.

A few precautionary measures should be used for a few days prior to the inoculation, viz: reduction of diet, one or two moderate bleedings, and a saline aperient, having for its object to reduce the inflammatory state of the system, and not give too great hold to the virus. The same measures are indicated after the operation, and the animals should be kept in a cool place, and as far as possible free from flies. In from six to twenty days after the inoculation, the length of time depending upon the intensity of the virus, an egg-shaped and sized tumor begins to manifest itself at the point of incision, which becomes excessively hard and painful, so that it is often necessary to confine the tail, to prevent the cow thrashing it about. The animal loses its appetite, the milk is reduced in quantity, the hair loses its lustre, and the skin is hide-bound. There is sometimes a cough for two or three days—all the symptoms of the regular disease; in the meanwhile the tumor proceeds on its course, and at the end of ten or twenty days is dried up, leaving a reddish scar. The cow recovers its appetite, and becomes fat—the hide glossy—the cough ceases, and the milk returns as before. Note that the inoculation has little or no effect on calves, and but slight and doubtful on heifers. Great care must be had to avoid the virus taken from the lungs in the third stage, and as in the same lung the three stages are often met with, carefully put aside all portions where there is gangrene or commencement of mortification.

When this virus of the third stage is used, the tumor shows itself in six or eight days—the swelling and inflammation extend the whole length of the tail, and sometimes spread over the adjacent parts, attacking even the bag and milk vessels. When it spreads beyond the tail, there is little hope of saving the animal; if confined to the tail, the best generally escapes with the loss of a portion or the whole of that useful appendage; but in all those cases of inoculation, where they have gone badly, the lungs, notwithstanding the existence of cough, have remained intact—the heat dying from the intensity of disease in other parts. As the recovery from the disease is most rare, it is better to kill at once a beast suspected of being attacked. As yet it is confined to the bovine—race-horses, though inoculated, have invariably refused to take it. As to the duration of the efficacy of the inoculation, since the period mentioned in the pamphlet, (I forget the date) the disease has ceased to exist in Lombardy, and therefore one operation may be considered sufficient guaranty for the life of each beast."

WINTER BARLEY.

We again call the attention of our readers to the fact of the successful growing of winter barley in the Middle States and in Canada, in the hope that some of our enterprising farmers may be induced to give it a trial.

In addition to what we mentioned on this subject a few weeks ago, we will give some extracts from an article on the subject in the August number of the *Genesee Farmer*. Mr. Harris, the editor, gives a cut of a head of this barley which is exactly the spring variety that we cultivate. Indeed he observes that it differs in no respect botanically, from the spring variety. It is spring barley that has been sown in more southern latitudes, in the fall, till it has become capable of standing the winter. The cut given was drawn from an ear taken from the field of James O. Sheldon, of Geneva, N. Y., the seed of which he obtained from Southern Ohio. It was harvested on the 25th of June; sown on the 25th of September previous after the rate of 2½ bushels per acre.

Mr. H. observes that the severe winters of the Genesee country do not injure this variety when sown on dry uplands. Like winter wheat it does not succeed on low moist land. It should be sown as early as winter wheat—some farmers think a few days earlier. It requires the same culture as winter wheat. When sown on good soil properly prepared the yield is large. The sample under such circumstances is better than any other variety of barley, and weighs more to the bushel, and therefore it is worth more.

According to his account, it is a cleaner grain than the spring barley, being destitute of any mixture of oats. Hence he says that in some parts of Kentucky it is recommended to sow this grain after oats rather than after winter wheat, as some have done, for the barley and the scattering grains of oats will come up and grow together until frost comes. The whole surface of the ground will be thus covered, and when winter sets in the oats will be killed out and leave the barley to occupy the ground alone in the spring.

GOOSEBERRY BOX.

We have received from our friend Nathan Foster, a box of well ripened gooseberries. There were thirteen different varieties of this pleasant fruit, and some of them bouncers in size. Mr. Foster has been assiduously engaged for a few years past in getting up a Nursery, and these fruits are evidences of his skill and industry in this department of horticulture. They would do honor to one of the Lancashire Gooseberry Shows which they have over the water, in England.

BOTH SIDES OF THE GRAPE QUESTION.

Our friends of the *Farmer and Gardener* have sent us a modest little duodecimo bearing the above title.

When Mr. Spangler started the *Farmer and Gardener*, in Philadelphia, nearly a year ago, he offered a number of premiums for essays on different subjects, and this is some of the results of the offer. It contains three essays on Grape Culture, viz:

1. An Essay on the Culture of the Native and Exotic Grape, by William Saunders, of Germantown. Mr. Saunders is the editor of the Horticultural department of the *Farmer and Gardener*, and well understands his business.

2. Physiography in its application to Grape Culture, by F. J. Cope of Greensburg, Pa. Mr. Cope is a practical Horticulturist, and has withal some original ideas in his head, and is not afraid to express them.

3. A Contribution to the Classification of the Species and Varieties of the Grape Vine, with Hints on its Culture, by J. McMillan of Williamsport. This is a botanical sorting out of all the species and varieties of the grape among us, and it is faithfully done. It thus becomes valuable for reference in such matters. Mr. McMillan makes out seventy species of the grape family, although these species ramify into almost innumerable varieties.

The work is full of good thoughts and valuable suggestions. Just send 50 cents to C. M. Saxton, Barker & Co., New York, and they will forward it to you to read at your leisure.

For the Maine Farmer.

PLOW AND GRASS MEANS.

Have you any knowledge of a heavy breaking plow with long handles? Nourse & Mason's Deep Tiller, No. 76, is used here, but the handles are so very short the plowman has no command of the implement. And what do you consider to be the best grass to sow with timothy or herds on land of a loamy nature not wet—as far north as Maine? With us nothing is ever put on but red clover. If you will please answer these questions you will very much oblige one who is trying to advance practically the cause of agriculture in his own neighborhood.

G. T. B.

Granville, N. S., July 27th 1860.

Note. Short upright handles are a characteristic of Yankee plows. While the English plow handles are some of them too long, the American plow handles are too short and upright. There is a medium somewhere, between the two which will give the just kind of leverage needed to give the plowman the control he should have, and yet not be too long and unhandy. The Universal Plow made by Nourse & Mason is better in this respect than many others. The large Clipper Plow made by J. B. Wiggins, is a capital breaking up plow, but the handles should be less upright.

In regard to grass seed, we find it well to put in with 10 lbs. of red clover and a peck of herd's grass seed, five pounds of white clover and a half bushel of top. White clover is native (in digenous) to Maine and probably to Nova Scotia, and it will come in slowly if not sown, but it is well to give it a start. There is another grass, not much thought of here, which comes in naturally, and is first-rate pasture grass, called by some June Grass, and by others Spear Grass. It is known further South where it grows on lime stone soils more luxuriantly, by the name of "blue grass." It is early, hardy and nutritious, and will bear cropping and tramping upon like a martyr.—Ed.

WHEAT IN MAINE.

We are everywhere greeted with the cheering information that the wheat crop in Maine, this season, considering its limited culture, is nearly without exception a successful one. This state of things almost inspires us with faith that this hitherto proscribed grain may resume its former place among the reliable crops of Maine, and that our farmers, measurably relieved from the fear and risk of the insect and the blight, and intelligently availing themselves of the experience and observation of past years, will enter upon its general cultivation with renewed courage and ardor.

R. M. Mills, Esq., a few days since brought into our office specimens of wheat grown this season on his farm in this city. It is enough to do one's eyes good to look at it—we have never seen anything handsomer anywhere—the heads large and heavy, berry ripe and full, and straw of the purest golden. Mr. M. informs us that the entire field of several acres is in no respect inferior to the specimen shown us.

NEW STOCK IMPORTATIONS.

We learn from the Boston *Cultivator* that Arthur W. Austin, Esq., has lately received, through Sanford Howard, a Kerry bull and two Kerry heifers, which added to the number previously in his possession, make eight of this interesting breed now on his farm. Those imported last fall have thriven remarkably, and are admired for their beauty. If no accident befalls these animals, Mr. Austin will succeed in his laudable design of establishing the breed in this country. By the same ship (the R. H. Dixey, of New York), which brought the Kerries, Mr. Howard also imported for a gentleman of this city, a noted steep-le-chasing ram from Ireland, and eight superior Cotswold sheep from Mr. Read, of Cirencester, England. Of the sheep, one ram and two ewes are for D. B. Hinman, Esq., of Westchester, Penn., one ram and two ewes for Richard Bradley, Esq., of Brattleboro', Vt., and two ewes for Albert Fearing, Esq., of Hingham, Mass.

CHOICE IN SETTING HENS.

G. W. H., in the *Farmer and Gardener*, says: "Not every hen that rumples up her feathers and clucks, clucks, clucks, with affected maternal dignity and importance, is fit for the great duty of bringing forth a brood. A good setting hen should be large. Size is important, because of the greater amount of warmth imparted to the eggs, as well as giving the hen the ability to cover the eggs thoroughly, and thus secure regular hatching. She should be well feathered. If the hen which shows a desire for incubation, has a meagre coat of feathers, try and get her out of the notion. If she will set in spite of you, give her but few eggs. Avoid cross-grained, 'fuss and feather' hens. They may do the hatching very well, but they prove poor mothers."

For the Maine Farmer.

SYMPHONS—BONES.

Mr. Editor:—You would greatly oblige me, and perhaps others, by answering the following questions:

Can water be raised from the bottom of a well, where the perpendicular rise must be ten or twelve feet, by a 4-inch lead pipe in the form of a syphon, and be reliable for watering stock in a pasture?

Can bones be economically prepared for application to grass lands without grinding; if so, how?

Yours, very respectfully, J.

Note. We have known several experiments with syphons of the kind mentioned above. They will work awhile, but air will collect, by little and little, in the highest bend of the syphon and in time stop the flow of water. To start it again, a force or suction pump must be used to get out the air.

By burning bones they can be easily pulverized. You lose thereby the glue (gelatine) which holds the particles of bone together—what is left is a mixture of carbonate of lime and phosphate of lime. The animal matter, (glue,) which is destroyed by burning, is a good fertilizer, and when the bones are crushed in a mill, is retained and added to the value of the bonodust. By its decomposition it helps to eliminate the soluble phosphates from the bones. Another method, and one that can be easily and economically adopted, is that of pulverization by fermentation, a process which has been practiced in England for a number of years past, and to some extent in this country. It is recommended by Mr. Pusey, for a long time editor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and is thus stated by him in an article taken from that publication.—Ed.

"The process depends upon the fact that bones consist to the amount of one-third their weight of cartilage, or animal matter, which, under the influence of warmth and moisture, readily decomposes, (ferments or decays,) and loses its texture, so that the bones fall to dust.

From the closeness and solidity of the bony structure, decay is excited and maintained with some difficulty. A single bone or a heap of bones, never decays alone, but dries and hardens on exposure. If, however, bones in quantity be brought into close contact with some easily fermentible moist substance, but little time elapses before a rapid decay sets in.

So, too, if fresh crushed bones are mixed with sand, soil, or any powdery matter that fills up the spaces between the fragments of bone, and makes the heap compact, and then are moistened with pure water, the same result takes place in warm weather, though more slowly.

The proper process may be as follows: The bones, if whole, should be broken up as far as convenient with a sledge-hammer, and made into alternate layers with sand, loam, leached ashes, coal ashes, sawdust, or swamp muck, using just enough of any of these materials to fill compactly the cavities among the bones, but hardly more.

Begin with a thick layer of earth of muck, and as the pile is raised, pour on stale urine or dung-heap liquor enough to moisten the whole mass thoroughly; and finally, cover a foot thick with soil or muck.

In warm weather, the decomposition goes on at once, and in from two to six weeks or more, the bones will have nearly or entirely disappeared.

If the fermentation should spend itself without reducing the bones sufficiently, the heap may be overhauled and built up again, moistened with liquid manure, and covering as before.

By thrusting a pole or bar into the heap, the progress of decomposition may be traced, from the heat and odor evolved.

Should the heap become heated to the surface, so that ammonia escapes, as may be judged by the smell, it may be covered still more thickly with earth or muck.

The larger the heap, the finer the bones, and the more stale urine or dung liquor they have been made to absorb, the more rapid and complete will be the disintegration."

UNDERDRAINING.

The advantages of Underdraining are thus comprehensively stated in the London *Farmers' Magazine*:

1. It prevents drouth. 2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers. 3. It warms the lower portions of the soil. 4. It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter. 5. It accelerates the disintegration of the mineral matters in the soil. 6. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matters among those parts of the soil traversed by roots. 7. It improves the mechanical texture of the soil. 8. It causes the poisonous excrementitious matter of plants to be carried out of reach of their roots. 9. It prevents grasses from running out. 10. It enables us to deepen the surface soil by removing excess of water. 11. It renders soils earlier in the spring. 12. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter. 13. It allows us to work sooner in the fall. 14. It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall. 15. It prevents the formation of acrid and similar weeds. 16. It hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil. 17. It prevents, in a measure, the evaporation of water from rains, &c. It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, &c., which are always more or less imbued with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, to be deposited among the absorbent parts of soil, and given up to the necessities of plants. 18. It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy lands. 20. It prevents, in a great measure, grass and winter grains from being winter killed.

For the Maine Farmer.

MAREL OR NO MAREL.

Mr. Editor:—I send you this sample of what I suppose to be marel. If it is marel, I will send you a better description of it.

E. V. A.

Knox County, August 6th, 1860.

Note. The mineral water sent by our correspondent is not marel, as it contains no appreciable amount of lime. We have made no analysis, but it appears to be a very fine siliceous deposit. If it had a little more body it would answer for a paint.—Ed.

IRRIGATION.

With two-thirds of the usual crop of hay in New England, and butter and cheese falling short, it is a good time to say a word upon the uses of water upon grass land. Every one of our readers, who owns an acre of meadow, has felt the want of more water, and can point to spots where the crop of grass would have been doubled, or even quadrupled, with a good supply of this article. The rains are capricious in our climate, so that we may calculate upon a short crop of hay at least every fourth season, and spells, every season, when watering would be of great advantage. The present season it would have made a difference of two or three hundred per cent. in the yield of many a meadow. Acres that have yielded but a ton of hay, worth fifteen dollars, would have produced four tons, worth at least forty dollars. The farms of New England are admirably situated for irrigation, most of them occupying an uneven country, and lying upon the banks of streams that have fall enough to be carried over every acre. The streams now lie idle, or only carry wheels, that would not interfere with the use of the water for purposes of irrigation. The same water, when robbed of its fertilizing materials by the growing grasses, would be quite as effectual to turn the wheels of our manufactories. Land may be permanently enriched and quadrupled in value by irrigation alone. There is no agricultural question, therefore, of more consequence in a national point of view, than that of the improvement of the soil by flooding it with river water. It has long been practiced systematically in Europe, and we have made experiments enough in this country to satisfy the most skeptical of the value and economy of the operation wherever a stream can be commanded for the purpose.

There is much fertilizing material in the clearest brooks and streams that thread our farms, and they grow richer as they grow thick and muddy. There have been several chemical examinations of river water, showing quite a variety of composition, but all proving valuable as fertilizers. Dr. Bostock found in the water of the Thames (England) after most of its mechanically-suspended matter had subsided, about 13 parts in 10,000 of foreign substances:

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Organic matters, | 0.07 parts in 10,000 |
| Carbonate of lime, | 1.53 " " |
| Sulphate of lime, | 0.15 " " |
| Muriate of soda, | 0.32 " " |
| Silica, | 0.118 " " |

In an equal quantity of the waters of the Clyde, Dr. Thompson found 11.6 of solid substances, viz:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Common salt, | 0.369 parts in 10,000 |
| Muriate of magnesia, | 0.305 " " |
| Sulphate of soda, | 0.114 " " |
| Carbonate of lime, | 0.304 " " |
| Silica, | 0.118 " " |

The water of the Itchen, in Hampshire, shows about 24 parts of foreign substances in the same quantity, viz:

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Organic matters, | 0.02 parts in 10,000 |
| Carbonate of lime, | 1.59 " " |
| Sulphate of lime, | 0.32 " " |
| Muriate of soda, | 0.01 " " |

This is about what we may expect to find in streams at their ordinary flow, when the water is not disturbed by rains or artificial means. These materials enter into the composition of the grasses, and the water at its poorest stage could not fail to be a direct nourisher of the crops.

But it is well known that there are considerable periods with all streams when the waters are heavily charged with matters mechanically suspended, decayed vegetation, or earth torn from the banks by rains and freshets. All these suspended matters are good fertilizers, as is abundantly shown when muddy water is turned over a patch of grass land. The grass immediately assumes a richer green, and starts with a new vigor, as if it had received an application of manure. The water of brooks, after heavy rains, or when they are running with snow water, contain appreciable quantities of ammonia, the most powerful of all stimulants to vegetation, and the most costly item in our artificial fertilizers. In brief, then, we may state the benefits of irrigation to be as follows:

1. The water, admitting it to be pure, would act as a solvent upon the fertilizing matters already in the soil, making hard gravelly loams and comparatively barren soils yield nutrition to plants. It would supplement the rains, and give to every season all the advantages of abundant moisture.

2. But these brook and river waters contain, in their most quiet stages, appreciable quantities of vegetable and mineral matters, that are good plant food.

3. For a large part of the year, when they are swollen with rains or snows, they contain much larger quantities of these fertilizers, leaving upon the grass, after an application of two or three days, the appearance of a dressing of liquid manure.

4. The streams may be made artificially turbid by means of ponds, and large quantities of earth may be distributed very evenly over meadows. This earth may be more or less fertile at first, but by the action of the frost and rains after it were it is spread out so thin upon the surface, it soon becomes fertile and makes large crops of grass.

Liebig informs us that in the vicinity of Liegin, (a town in Nassau,) from three to five perfect crops are obtained from one meadow, and this is effected by covering the fields with river water, which is conducted over the meadow in spring by numerous small canals or channels. This is found of such advantage, that supposing a meadow not so treated to yield 1000 pounds of hay, then from one thus watered 45,000 pounds are produced. In respect to the cultivation of meadows, the country around Liegin is considered to be the best in all Germany.

A. B. Dickinson, one of the best as well as largest farmers in New York, ventilated this subject in an address before the Broome County Fair last year. He speaks from an experience of thirty years, for which he has irrigated parts of his own farm. He says:

"Land to irrigate to good advantage should descend two ways, first to carry your water, say to the south, and then to the west, where you let it out of the furrow to run over the meadow. You can then make furrows six or eight rods below, to run on in the same way, and let it off as before. The same furrow which was made to catch the water that has been cleaned by the

grass may be used for the next strip to be irrigated, as it should be made with reference to the purpose, and so on. Every rainy day or running of snow water should be devoted to irrigation, from the equinoctial storm, in September until May. And the harder it rains, and the faster the snow thaws, the harder yourself and all the help you have, and teams, should work. Therefore you should provide good rubber overcoats and water-tight boots for all who work; the task will not then be very hard or your health impaired. Yourself, I said; for the reason that you may never expect to hire a man that knows how to irrigate; for if he has brains enough to know how to perform that service properly, he has sufficient to do something for himself.

If your farm is so situated that you can make a pond of a half acre, you will find after the water has been let off in the spring it will be overgrown by fall with a species of wild grass, which will form a considerable sod. If so, plow that up when dry and burn it to ashes; stir it up and mix it with clay and then run it on to be more indicated. You will thus soon learn that the more good things you feed your plants with the better they will feed you in return. And I can tell you, from long experience, it is a hundred fold cheaper than any other mode that I know of renovating land. I have run on to ten acres of meadow in one day, 500 cubic yards of clay by measurement, with two teams to plow and one to cultivate, and two hands to change the water from one furrow to another, and see that it ran on every part of the meadow, which was covered with a heavy coat of sediment, as good as could have been deposited from any river however muddy its waters; and this was done without the aid of reservoirs or ponds. It was a severe rainy day. Do not be afraid of enriching the soil from one or two acres to enrich a whole farm. For you may wash off the entire surface soil, and plow up the hardest cemented hardpan, and let the frost have action upon it two winters, and then seed it down with a half bushel of grass seed, and run this same kind of sediment on it for three or four successive years, and you can make it cut four tons of hay to the acre annually. Understand me, I am speaking of what I know."

Mr. Dickinson here gives the details of an experiment that fully justifies his opinion.

"I have also a field of ten acres that has been mowed for thirty years, which has never been foddered on but had a load of manure applied to it, which has been irrigated for that length of time, (though by no means so well for the first twenty as for the last five years,) and which I believe has yielded forty tons of hay the present season. A portion of it has never had anything run on it but rain or snow water. It has been made so rich in this way, that when I came to take it up, most of the crops fell down from rank growth. You must be careful not to keep the water on more than eighteen or twenty hours at a time, except when it freezes, lest you rot the sod. If you irrigate your soils well in fall, winter and spring, you will have no occasion to water them in hot dry weather. They will become so rich, they can stand the frost and drouth every month in the year. If you can irrigate fifteen acres on a hundred acre farm, and make it cut four tons of hay to the acre annually, your sixty tons of hay will, in twenty years, with your straw, make sufficient manure, saved and properly applied to enrich the other eighty-five to such a degree as to make it a perfect garden. If you cannot irrigate fifteen acres, irrigate all you can, and when you once begin you will never stop."

These leaves from Mr. Dickinson's note-book should arrest the attention of all thinking farmers. That brook that threads your farm has long enough run to waste, carrying off leaves and earth with every rain, to deposit them in the distant river or ocean. Make a dam in some convenient place, and prepare channels to run the water of this fall and winter over an acre or two of meadow. Try the experiment of plowing the bed of the pond and running off the sediment upon the meadow. It may be that there is gold in the sands of the neglected brook, richer than Potosi, and you have only to turn the water over the dry gravelly knolls and hungry plains to find a place upon your exhausted farm. The subject of irrigation is up for discussion. We trust our readers who have made experiments or recorded observations will report early.—*Hartford Homestead*.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.

A correspondent of the New York *Rural*, after detailing his efforts to eradicate this disease by paring the hoofs and applying an ointment of lard and blue vitriol, by which only temporary benefit was secured, and alluding to the hard work of doctoring for months several hundreds of sheep in this way—made disagreeable beyond measure by the offensive odor of decaying hoofs and the disgusting sight of crawling vermin, gives the following account of the course he pursued with his flock:

"At last it was decided that to eradicate the disease from the flock was the next thing to impossibility, and that it was best to sell out. To get the sheep in condition for profitable sale was the next step, and having become heartily sick of handling and paring, I devised an easier method of keeping the malady sufficiently at bay to allow the sheep opportunity to get in suitable order for the market. I first made an inclosure on a dry, clean grass plot, and an aperture therefrom, just wide enough to admit the egress of the flock, single file. Then I placed in this opening, on the ground, a water-tight box or trough of same width and three or four feet long, so protected on the sides and above as to force the sheep to step into the box. Then, in dry weather, when the hoofs of the animals were clean, a weak solution of vitriol was put in the box to the depth of two or three inches, and the sheep were turned into the yard and made to pass through. In this way, without touching a sheep, or without severe labor of any kind, a flock of considerable size required cheaply an application to each foot, which would so check the disease for a season that it would not materially interfere with their thrift. This practice was continued throughout the summer, as often as the case required, till the entire flock was fitted and sold for the shambles."

A THUNDER SHOWER.

Lead thunders roll—God's chariot wheels—
Clouds hide the hosts that overpass,
And lightning fly from glancing heels;—
But soft rain falls on fainting grass.
Then why the terror and dismay,
At pomp that fills the darkened air?
True Majesty rides forth to-day,
And scatters blessings everywhere.
O feeble souls, that shrink and cower,
While rumbling fires and flashing hoofs
Attract your thought to Awful Power;—
See! greener fields and dripping roofs!
They teach you that God's might is Love;
That Mercy rides in frowning state;
That Grace breaks out from gloom above,
To cheer the sad and desolate.
—Gospel Banner.

H. C. L.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL. We avail ourselves of the kindness of a friend to publish the following excellent receipt for making cordial. It is recommended as a delightful beverage, and an infallible specific for diarrhoea or ordinary disease of the bowels:

Receipt.—To half a bushel of blackberries, well washed, add a quarter of a pound of allspice, two ounces of cinnamon, two ounces of cloves; pulverize well, mix and boil slowly until properly done; then strain or squeeze the juice through homespun or flannel, and add to each pint of the juice one pound of loaf-sugar; boil again for some time, take it off, and while cooling, add half a gallon of best Cognac brandy.

Dose.—For an adult, half a gill to a gill; for a child, a teaspoonful or more, according to age.



AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN MAINE—1890.

The following is a list of the date and location of the Shows of the several Agricultural Societies in Maine, so far as they have been announced. We hope to make it more complete hereafter.

Maine State Society, at Portland, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28.
Kennebec, at Bangor, Oct. 9, 10, 11.
Sagadahoc, at Topsham, Oct. 9, 10, 11.
Waldo, at Belfast, Oct. 10, 11, 12.
Hancock, at Ellsworth, Sept. 26, 27.
West Washington, at Jonesboro, Sept. 27, 28.
Piscataquis Central, at Dover, Oct. 3, 4.
Androscoggin, at Lewiston, Oct. 2, 3 and 4.
Union, at East Sumner, Oct. 16, 17.

NOTICE. The following Agents are now in the field engaged in canvassing and making collections for the Maine Farmer.

D. STICKNEY, in Piscataquis County.
S. N. TARKER, in the towns of Yassabrook, China, Chelsea, Windsor and Pittston, in Kennebec County.
JOS. REED, in York County.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR OF THE STATE SOCIETY.

The sixth annual Show and Fair of the Maine State Agricultural Society will, as our readers already know, be held in Portland on the last week of September next.

The Trustees have been very quietly but assiduously at work making the necessary arrangements for the Show, but have refrained from saying much publicly about it until they could be certain that they would not have to debar cattle from being exhibited through fear of the "cattle disease," which, a few weeks ago, seemed to threaten to spread itself over the country. Through the prompt measures taken, all fear of that disease being introduced into Maine has now pretty thoroughly subsided, and the prospect is that there will be a full and interesting exhibition. The drouth has had a tendency to keep farm stock rather in a lean grade, and the Show may not boast of quite so many over-fed and plethoric specimens as we sometimes see at a Cattle Show. Perhaps we are peculiar in our views, but we think this a benefit rather than otherwise. We can better see and learn what the cattle really are when in good store order or working trim, rather than if over-fat. A butcher who is in pursuit of cattle to knock down immediately in the shambles, would prefer to examine a cattle show of extra fat animals, but one who is desirous of ascertaining the true "build"—the form, symmetry and construction of the breed, and thereby learn what are its particular powers, capacities and adaptations—would prefer to see them in fair condition, but not fat.

The site of the Show has been located on Munjoy Hill, north of the Observatory, where an excellent half-mile track is in the course of construction, and where are found all the requirements of a Show of this kind, such as a good supply of water, proximity to railroad depots and to the city. The fixtures usually required are being got in readiness, and everything will be in complete order by the time they will be needed.

The exhibition of field, dairy and garden products, of manufactured articles and the like, will be held in the halls of the new city buildings, which are both convenient and ample for the purpose. In these departments we anticipate a rich and varied exhibition. No better chance for the gardener, the fruit grower or the manufacturer to bring their varied products into notice and introduce them to the public, can be devised. All the world comes to see and examine, and what was but little known, or not known at all, becomes widely published, and its merits or demerits discussed by thousands who, until then, were ignorant, perhaps, of its existence.

In all the programme of arrangements, both in general and in detail, the Trustees have been aided and their hands strengthened by the city government and by other enterprising citizens of Portland, who have given both their labor and their influence to the cause. The good people of the "Forest City," when once they get started in an enterprise, are pretty sure to carry it out in good shape, and they will make the coming Show one that will raise their credit for vigorous enterprise and perseverance still higher.

The pamphlet schedule of the Rules, Regulations and the Premium List is now published, and will, very soon, together with the handbills, posters, &c., be scattered abroad, that all who wish may read and understand the particulars of the "good time coming."

As it greatly aids and facilitates the beginning operations of the Show to have the entries made in good season, we would respectfully solicit all who are intending to exhibit anything, to make their entries early. They may be made in person or by mail. If by mail, you may direct to the Secretary, at Augusta, or to J. R. Milliken, Assistant Secretary, at Portland. Any information or direction in regard to the Exhibition, will be cheerfully given on application to either the Secretary or his Assistants.

WHICH MEDICINE? The kind hearted "newspaper of fat babies" has sent us a slip of a newspaper with the advice "to take this medicine." On one side of the slip was one of O. Wendell Holmes' poems, given at a dinner of the Massachusetts Medicals, wherein he urges the use of good air and pure water as the grand panacea of the ill that "flesh is air to," and on the other side, an advertisement recommending Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. As neither side was marked, we are left in the fog in regard to which specific our friendly adviser would have us take. We rather guess a wafle "mother of fat babies" would cling to the fresh breeze and pure spring as an essential condition of strong and ruddy health, and so shall we. By the way, are the pinnacles of New Jersey as chubby and rugged as the "Down East" babies?

INTERESTING TO HORSE BREEDERS. "CONOR," the London correspondent of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, writes that paper that a famous brood mare has been bought for America by a gentleman who lives near Boston. She was purchased of Baron Rothschild, and was covered by "Censor's" favorite stallion King Tom, after the price had been set. This mare is by that famous old horse Maybourne, the sire of West Australian, Sir Tatton Sykes, Blink Bonny, and very like of Thormanby. One of his mares crossed with the blood of Harlaw would produce a rattling foul, says Wilkes.

WHEAT IN ARROOSTOOK. The Pioneer of last week, says: "By far the best field of grain we have seen this year is that of Mr. Cary of Houlton, who has thirty-five acres of wheat, mostly spring variety. It now stands on an average over five feet high. It is well filled and nearly ready to harvest. No signs of the weevil are discovered, and should it escape the rust, Mr. Cary thinks it will yield thirty bushels to the acre. We notice that the grain crop throughout the country bids fair for an abundant harvest."

STATE HORSE EXHIBITION.

The Trustees of the Association incorporated by the last Legislature, under the name of the "Maine State Association for the Improvement of Horses," have designated Augusta as the place for their first Annual Exhibition, and four days in the third week in September as the time, viz: the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st. Arrangements are now making to ensure the most extensive and valuable exhibition of horses ever held in the State. The premiums offered are sufficiently liberal, numbering some fifty in all, ranging from \$10 to \$200 each, and embracing in the enumeration almost every conceivable variety of excellence in horse-flesh, some of them of comparatively novel character, such as paces and running horses, superior equestrianism, for which both ladies and gentlemen are to compete, and lastly, a prize champion belt, a la Hecan, and the fastest trotting stallion in the State. The Show will be held on the State Street Park, ample provision being made for the accommodation of horses either upon the ground or in the immediate vicinity. The track will be put in superior condition, and the arrangements for spectators all that can be desired. The cars of the K. & P. Railroad will land passengers directly upon the Show Ground. The Trustees are well known to the public as men of character, ability and enterprise, and we are assured that no effort will be wanting on their part to make the Exhibition creditable to the Association and advantageous to the interests of the horse-growers of Maine.

The programme of the Exhibition will be shortly issued for the information of the public; in the meantime, we publish the following list of the premiums offered:

- PREMIUMS.**
- Class 1. For stallions in State of Maine, 5 years old and upwards—three premiums, \$100, \$50, \$25.
 - Class 2. For 4 years old stallions—two premiums, \$40, \$20.
 - Class 3. For 3 years old—two premiums, \$30, \$15.
 - Class 4. For 2 years old—two premiums, \$20, \$10.
 - Class 5. For breeding mares—three premiums, \$80, \$40, \$20.
 - [In making awards on the above, style, color, speed, action and pedigree will be considered.]
 - Class 6. For gelding or mare 5 years old—two premiums, \$20, \$10.
 - Class 7. For gelding or mare 4 years old—two premiums, \$20, \$10.
 - Class 8. For gelding or mare 3 years old—two premiums, \$20, \$10.
 - Class 9. For gelding or mare 2 years old—two premiums, \$20, \$10.
 - Class 10. For family horses (geldings or mares), style, color, docility and speed to be considered—three premiums, \$30, \$20, \$10.
 - Class 11. For matched horses, owned and driven together for gentleness, docility and speed to be considered—three premiums, \$40, \$20, \$10.
 - Class 12. For fancy matched horses—two premiums, \$40, \$20.
 - Class 13. For team horses, to be shown on wagon with load. Will be required to draw, back, stop, start, and handle load to be allowed. The exhibition of saddle horses and the awarding of premiums, there will take place at the same time.
 - Class 14. For best trotting horse or mare in Maine, a purse of \$200—mile heats, best 3 in 5.
 - Class 15. For second best trotting horse or mare in Maine, a purse of \$100—mile heats, best 3 in 5.
 - Class 16. For third best trotting horse or mare, a purse of \$50—mile heats, best 3 in 5.
 - Class 17. Display of horsemanship. Ladies, four premiums, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10. Gentlemen, two premiums, \$20, \$10. Grace and ease in managing the horse will be chiefly considered in making the awards. Running and racing will be allowed. The exhibition of saddle horses and the awarding of premiums, there will take place at the same time.
 - Class 18. For best Champion Belt, worth \$100, will be given to the fastest trotting stallion in the State of Maine, the belt to be held and worn by him until the next annual exhibition, when it will be again offered for competition, the former winner having the right to enter for the same.

ANIMALS IN THE HIGHWAY. Proprietors of property fronting on public highways are subjected to great vexation and damage from the reprehensible practice almost everywhere prevailing, of allowing cattle to run at large, and obtain a large portion of their living from the pasturage of the road. The owners of such cattle ought to understand more clearly than they seem to do, the extent and nature of the trespass for which they are thus legally liable. The grass, trees, fruit, minerals, &c., upon land taken and occupied as a public thoroughfare, belong to the owner of the land abutting upon the same, and according to eminent authority no power exists on the part of the town or even the State, to legalize the occupancy of such land for any purpose whatever, save that for which it was originally and specifically taken. A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* remarks as follows upon this subject:

"No town can legislate, by a vote or resolution, the running at large of animals in highways. The highways belong to the adjacent owners of lands and the grass in them belongs to the owner, and to no other person. Cattle are trespassers feeding in the highway, as much as inside of the fences on the farm of the owner of the soil. The public have only the right of way or easement in the highways, and own nothing—soil or trees, or grass upon them. It is doubted even, that the legislature could pass a Constitutional law to allow animals to run at large in the highways. They cannot take my grass to feed the cattle of my neighbors."

Owners of property will thus see that they have the power in their own hands for the abatement of this evil.

ANDROSCOGGIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. This Society will hold its annual Cattle Show and Fair on the Society's grounds in Lewiston, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 23, 24 and 25. The premium list is a large and liberal one, embracing the various matters usually exhibited on such occasions. The following are the officers of the Society:

President—Augustus Sprague, Greene.
Vice Presidents—Jesse Davis, Webster; E. Ham, Lewiston.
Secretary—Wm. R. Wright, Lewiston.
Treasurer, Collector and Agent—A. Wakefield, Lewiston.
Librarian—E. P. Tobie, Lewiston.
Trustees—E. E. Felt, Poland; Robert Martin, Danville; J. R. Ham, Lewiston; Z. A. Gilbreath, Greene; Isaiah Leavitt, Turner.

Our friend Moore of the North Anson Advocate seems to have been among the tall grass lately. He speaks of stalks of blue-joint grass 7 feet 7 inches in length, cut on Mr. Patterson's Island, in that town; of herbage from a field of John Bryant, 5 feet 6 inches; and of heads of herbage from the farm of Samuel Jackson of New Portland, 11 inches in length, of a specimen stalk of rye, grown by Gershom Savage of Madison, 7 feet 3 inches. Pretty good stories, Mr. Moore—how could you manage to tell so many of them at once?

The Union Agricultural Society will hold its annual Fair at East Sumner, Oxford county, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 16th and 17th. The officers of the Society are as follows: Josiah Cushman, President; Sumner Robinson, Jr., Secretary; Wm. R. Cary, Gilbert Barrett, Gustine Spaulding, Sumner Hayford, Stephen C. Heald, Noah Prince, David Morrill, Jr., Sampson Reed, Andrew J. Russell.

The Trustees of Lincoln County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture, have appointed Dr. Charles A. Packard of Waldoboro', to attend the exhibition of the State Agricultural Society.

The *Methodist* is the name of a new weekly denominational paper, published in New York, a few numbers of which we have received. It is of the size and form of the *Independent*, and is ably conducted. Lemuel Bangs, publisher. \$2 per annum.

COMMENCEMENT AT WATERVILLE.

The thirty-third annual Commencement of Waterville College came to last week, the exercises commencing on Monday evening and closing on Wednesday. The programme commenced with declamatory exercises by portions of the Junior and Sophomore classes. The prizes were awarded as follows: In the Junior Class, first to A. M. Jackson, second to A. P. Marble; in the Sophomore, first to R. C. Shannon, second to E. W. Hall.

On Tuesday evening, an oration was delivered before the Literary Societies, by J. G. Holland, Esq., (Timothy Titcomb), an eloquent and brilliant orator, of course; and a poem, by Mr. Richards, which the *Mail* doubtfully compliments by saying that it possessed "merits beyond the condition of the audience to appreciate."

Wednesday was devoted to the literary exercises of the graduating class. The following is the order of exercises:

- Latin Oration. Ransom Norton, North Livermore.
- Oration. The History of Man from the History of Freedom. Alonzo Kennedy, Waldoboro'.
- Dissertation. The Fall of Rome. Henry Abial Kennedy, Waldoboro'.
- English Oration. Our Indebtedness to the Past. Stillman Hersey Reed, Auburn.
- Oration. We know but in Part. Jacob Bartlett Shaw, Auburn.
- English Oration. The Northern Mythology. John Henry Jackson, Litchfield.
- Oration. Josiah Manchester Holmes, Waterville.
- Oration. The Material World adapted to the Ethereal Wants of Man. George Brainerd Buswell, Waterville.
- English Oration. Individualism. Joseph Freeman Elder, Portland.
- English Oration. Progress of Science. Levi Merriam Pierce, West Boylston, Mass.
- English Oration. Nature Worship. William Wallace West, Waterville.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the members of the graduating class, nine in number; the honorary degree of D. D. upon Rev. L. B. Allen of Burlington University, Burlington, Iowa, a graduate of the class of '35, and upon Rev. James Upham of New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, Vt., of the same class; the honorary degree of A. M. upon N. R. Boutelle, M. D., of Waterville; and the degree of A. M., out of course, upon Charles C. Low, formerly of Waterville, now of Galion, Ohio, of the class of '56.

Commencement dinner was eaten at the Town Hall by a goodly number of the officers, students, and alumni of the college and invited guests. Speeches were made by Hon. Josiah H. Drummond of Portland, Hon. M. H. Dunning of Portland, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. S. P. Benson of Winthrop, T. K. Osgood, Esq. of Rockland, the latter making the best speech of the occasion.

Several changes were made in the Board of Trustees—Mr. William Wilson of Rockland, being elected in place of J. B. Foster; Rev. A. K. P. Small of Bangor, in place of Rev. S. F. Smith of Newton; and Hon. L. S. Pullen of Dover, in place of N. Gilman, Esq., deceased.

In the evening occurred the usual Concert by the Portland Band, the President's Levee, and the Commencement Ball, all of which passed off satisfactorily.

A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* states that the College is prosperous, and its friends expect soon to announce that the \$300,000 for this and Brown University has been raised. The Freshman class will number forty, twenty-five having been already examined. The exercises have been unusually interesting, and the best feeling was manifested by the alumni and students for the prosperity of their Alma Mater.

FIRE IN FAIRBANKS. On Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, two barns and a carriage house on the premises of Capt. Abraham Rich in Fairbanks, were fired by an insane man named Swadlow, living near him, and all their contents destroyed, consisting of six cows, two yokes of oxen, a large quantity of hay and grain, carriages, harnesses, &c. After setting fire to the barns, which, in order to make sure work of it, he did in five or six places, he coolly went to Capt. Rich's house and informed the family what he had done. The fire had made such progress however, that nothing could be saved. Loss about \$2000, not insured. Swadlow has been taken to the Hospital in this city.

CHACE'S NEW TOWNSHIP MAP. Mr. D. W. Ames, the agent for the new Township Map of Maine now in process of execution, is now in this city, engaged in calling upon our citizens for subscriptions. The work will undoubtedly be worthy of the patronage of all who desire a correct map of the State. Mr. Chace's qualifications as a practical topographical engineer of long experience, and his successful execution of several county maps in this and other States, will ensure its successful completion. We hope a generous support will be given to the enterprise by our people.

NOMINATIONS. The Republicans of Kennebec County have nominated for Senators, Calvin Hopkins, Jas. A. Bicknell and Warren Percival, the latter in place of Hon. Jos. H. Drummond removed from the county. They have also nominated for Sheriff, John Hatch of China; for probate Judge, H. K. Baker; Register, Jos. Burton; County Commissioner, Nathaniel Chase, Sidney; County Treasurer, Daniel Pike.

Hon. William H. Seward paid a visit last week to Hon. Israel Washburn, at his residence in Orono. On his way through Bangor, the hotel where he tarried was besieged by a crowd of people, to whom, on being introduced by Mayor Stetson, he made a very brief speech, and then continued on his journey. Mr. S. returned to Portland on Monday.

POLITICAL GATHERINGS. Two grand political demonstrations are to be made at Bangor this week. One on Wednesday, the 15th, by the democrats, at which Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and several other distinguished democrats from abroad will be present; and the other on Thursday the 16th, by the republicans, at which Hon. John P. Hale, and other leading republicans will be present.

The *Hallowell Gazette* states that Messrs. Stickney & Page of that city, have commenced the erection of a spacious dry house on the site of the one burned down a few years ago, near their oil-cloth works. Their increasing business demands the enlargement in order to enable them to prepare their oil-cloths for the market in the shortest time possible, and in quantities to supply the demand.

The several lodges and encampments of Odd Fellows in Portland, are talking about making a grand picnic excursion to this city some day next week. We presume they will be sitting, received by the surviving brethren of the order in this vicinity. Can we not have some of the relics of *Old Zeke* exhumed for the occasion?

The Augusta Base Ball Club No. 1, of this city have accepted the challenge of the Sagamore Club of Portland, mentioned by us last week. The match will be played on Saturday afternoon next, at the Augustus visiting Portland for that purpose. The Sagamores are said to be the champion players of New England.

TOM THUMB COMING. This great little man is now on a tour through this State and will visit Augusta September 6th and 7th. We presume the young folks will all have their dime ready for the exhibition.

Fires have been raging in the woods in the town of Washington, to a dangerous extent. A dwelling house was burned on Monday week, by fire communicated from this source.

RETURN OF THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

The U. S. steamer Bibb, with the scientific party on board who were detailed by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to proceed to Labrador and take observations of the recent eclipse, reached New York on their return on Tuesday afternoon, after a very stormy time. They were successful, however, in the object of their expedition, and obtained a fine view of the eclipse. At the meeting of the American Scientific Association, then in session, Prof. Alexander gave some interesting statements of the results of his observations, as follows:

He said that he was detailed by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to observe the eclipse of July 18th, on the coast of Labrador, in a line of his totality.

He gave a graphic description of the coast—how much labor it required to select a spot where the fog would not interrupt their observations. He could not give all the details of the phenomena of the eclipse, but would give them in general. The party divided, each having his own particular duties to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

Science had predicted the minute and the second when the shadow of the moon would fall across the sun. With well-regulated chronometers they stood upon a plateau of land on the coast of Labrador, each in his proper position, each with his specific work, each to remain silent. Near the chief of the expedition (Prof. A.) stood the photographer with camera adjusted, so that instantly the plate could be exposed to the sun. At the second counted his own particular duty to attend to. Each practiced beforehand. The moon, when it intruded its edge on the sun's disk, is always rough; and it was deemed, as one part of the observations, to have photographs of the first appearance. Therefore a photographer was employed to take views of the eclipse at its different stages.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for July, published by L. Scott & Co., 63 Gold street, New York. Price \$3 per annum. Contents:

- I. Strikes: their Tendencies and Remedies.
- II. The Mill on the Floss.
- III. Rawlinson's Hampton Lectures for 1859.
- IV. The Post Office Monopoly.
- V. Ary Schaaff.
- VI. The Irish Education Question.
- VII. Germany: its Strength and Weakness.
- VIII. Thoughts in Aid of Faith.
- IX. Grievances of Hungarian Catholics.
- X. The French Press.
- XI. Contemporary Literature.

The foregoing enumeration of contents is a convincing indication of the value of this number of the Review. It is a fair specimen of the variety which characterizes every number of the series of republications of which this forms a part. Questions in politics, social and political economy, theology, the fine arts, and education, here undergo that calm consideration and discussion best calculated to insure the formation of a correct judgment and to elicit the truth. These republications embrace the standard review literature of the age, and the library of no literary man can be complete without them.

We observe that the present number commences a volume of Westminster, as also does *Blackwood's Magazine* for July, and we believe one or two of the others, thus rendering the present a desirable number to commence subscriptions. Price of one Review, \$3 a year; price of the four Reviews, \$8; "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, \$10.

GOREY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR SEPTEMBER. We are an early recipient of this favorite, this indispensable magazine of the ladies. What the dear creature will do when Godey, who, though a bachelor, and still in a good state of preservation, we presume to be mortal, in the course of nature steps into another sphere of being, we are at a loss to imagine. Who will wear his mantle! Let them make the most of him while they have him, for nature and art combined can never make a second Godey. Three dollars sent to L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, will procure for them this inestimable blessing.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for September. This number contains some admirable illustrations and the usual variety of good reading. Philadelphia: published by Charles J. Peterson, at \$2 per annum.

MAINE Wesleyan SEMINARY. We expected to receive, for publication, an account of the dedication of the new buildings for the Methodist Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute on Thursday last, but have been disappointed. We find, however, the following brief account in the *Boston Journal* of Monday:

The dedication took place on Thursday, a large company being in attendance. The new building is 122 feet long, 95 feet deep in the centre, with wings of 40 feet. It is constructed of brick five stories high, and cost \$34,000. The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wetmore of Bath. The dedicatory address was delivered by C. F. Allen of Skowhegan, and was of a reminiscence and historical character. The Seminary was started in 1825, as a Manual Labor School, and although unsuccessful in a pecuniary point of view, its long list of honored alumni showed that the institution was a success. Among the alumni named were Cooke, Merrill, Bragdon and Allen, heads of colleges; Porter, Sewall and Trafton, among the preachers; John J. Perry, the Washburns and others, members of Congress; and a long list of teachers who have honored the institution. The address was followed by a poem, delivered by F. A. Crafts, when the company adjourned to dinner, on which retires it.

At the meeting in the afternoon Hon. Hannibal Hamlin delivered an eloquent address upon the necessity of general intelligence and moral worth among the people of this State, and the duty of the State to furnish them to all her children, and the mutual dependence of offices of schools, seminaries and colleges. Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, of Portland, followed with an address on the dependence of civil and intellectual advancement on religious ideas and motives.

A reunion of the alumni was one of the most interesting features of the occasion. The sum of \$13,000 was pledged by those present to complete the building of the Seminary. An alumni supper concluded the festivities of the day.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS. Elections took place on Monday the 6th inst., in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas. Partial returns have been received, thus far, from Missouri, Kentucky and Arkansas.

In Missouri, four candidates for Governor, the principal contest was between Jackson, democrat, and Orr, the Bell and Everett candidate. The result as yet is in doubt, although it is probable that Jackson is elected. F. P. Blair, republican, is elected in the St. Louis congressional district, by a majority of about 1200, for the long term; and Barrett, democrat, by 146 majority, for the short term. Rollins, Union candidate, is said to be elected in the second district. The remaining five districts are probably carried by the democrats.

In Kentucky, the election being for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Gen. Leslie Combs, the Union candidate, is chosen by the combined vote of the Bell and Douglas men. His majority, in 64 counties, is about 20,000.

In Arkansas, the democratic candidate for Governor is elected by about 10,000 majority.

ENDOWMENT OF MAINE STATE SEMINARY. The *Lewiston Journal* states that the Trustees of this institution have resolved to endeavor to raise \$25,000 for the endowment of that institution, to be \$25,000 for the construction and furnishing of a Female College Hall, (east of Hathorn Hall) as contemplated in the original plan, and for furnishing Hathorn Hall—\$60,000 in all. Benjamin E. Bates, Esq., of Boston, a leading owner in the manufacturing corporations in that place,

NEWSPAPER.

black precipice into a gulf of deepest, profoundest darkness, where hearing and motion were buried in oblivion. I heard her calling out :

The first of my after memories that is reality, is the sound of that very footstep which I so hated. It was very soft now and it came and went constantly, unweariedly. With it there came also cooling draughts, soothing change of

leaped pillows, refreshing moistenings of parched lips and brow, and tenderness equal to any I have ever known; but I hated it and drove it away steadily. I knew my mother was there to soothe me, but that step was the last of my pluck that an infant could take. Until I lay in my bed, I knew that the night could have prevented me from making the slightest move, but nevertheless safe on the road to health again, did that step cease to haunt me. But that hour came at last, and for three weeks I never heard its echo, and Elsie never left me. As I grew stronger she sat beside me and read to me, as in the old times, until that day came when propped with pillows, I sat in my old chair in the parlor, close by the open window. My mother had kissed me, and was singing over her household duties for very pleasure. There was no one in the room but Elsie Russell and myself. My heart was very soft and warm that day. I longed to thank them for all their care and kindness—even the remembrance of the step I hated was no longer terrible to me. Something of my first thoughts I tried to say, but Elsie placed her hand upon my arm as I spoke.

"Paul," she said, "I have not spoken of it yet, but I have been thinking of it very much."

He did everything. He never left you for a moment, Paul, until you were out of danger. W-

"But for that we must have lost you," said
"It would have been a loss to deplore," I said
with something of the old bitterness. "Would
you have grieved much, Elsie?"
"Paul! Paul!" she said reproachfully, with
her little hand upon my arm again; "O, Paul!"
"And why should you?" I continued.
"Blind mole, useless to you and to himself—a sight
less thing, to be led and tended and cared for
where he would give his life to guard and cherish
instead! Why should you grieve for it, Elsie?
You would not long."
"O Paul, Paul, you break my heart! It is I who
am the cause, the innocent cause of your blind-
ness. It is I who have made you so wretched
Why did you snatch me from the flames, Paul?
My death would not have been so terrible as this."
She spoke with a suppressed agony in her voice
which I had never before heard from any human
being, and I involuntarily stretched out my arm
and wound them about her waist.
"Forgive me, my more than sister," I pleaded
"it is worth all to feel your sweet pity, to have
you thus near me. Let me keep you thus awhile,
Elsie, as though I were in reality your brother
and believe from my soul I shall forever bless you
and any one who makes your life happy, be he
who he may. I have seen it all along, Elsie; and
if at first bitter thoughts would come, when I re-
membered that as he would gain, so we must lose
you, believe me, my dear Elsie, they are over now
and I have no thought that is not kindness, no
feeling that is not a brother's for him or you."
As I spoke I heard once more that ringing tone

"Upon the path, and she started from me. "The new step, Elsie! Go and meet it," I said.

She turned and paused. "Paul," she said, "do you think that any new step could be so dear to me as the old ones I have loved so long? Paul!"

"It is right, it is natural, Elsie, do not blush to own it," I said, for I had resolved to look my hard fate full in the face, and be unselfish at least for the future. I could say no more for she was gone, and he had come in her stead—he the owner of that step which I had first heard coming up the garden path a year before.

"You are looking better," he said.

"I thank you, Dr. Claymore; I find I owe it to your kind attention that I am thus far recovered," I answered. "I fear I have proved a very troublesome and very ungrateful patient. Accept my thanks and apologies; they are all the amendment that remain for me to make."

He laughed frankly. "To tell you the truth, Mr. Blair," he said, "only your fever and delirium saves you from half a dozen challenges and as many duels. You appeared to have com-

I felt myself alone as he spoke, but could make no answer. He went on :
"I did not come to speak of this," he said.
"Are you strong enough to bear a little agitation?"
"I believe I am," I replied.
The Doctor arose, and leaning over me, pressed his fingers upon my eyelids very softly. "Pardon me," he said, "you must have been blind a long time!"
"Ten weary years," I answered.
"And have you never thought of regaining your sight? have you never hoped to do so?" he asked, in a gentle tone, still keeping close beside me.
"Thought of it! often, often! hoped for it, never! It is a blessing denied to me forever. shall never see again."
"I think you may; I am almost certain of it," interrupted the doctor rapidly. "While you were ill, I examined your eyes carefully. My dear boy, I think I may promise you that you shall see again, and—well, never mind; the result will follow of itself."
What that last inexplicable sentence meant did not dare to think; the promise of the first was too glorious to realize at once. We talked it over calmly, however, and it was arranged that I was to keep the whole a secret, and to accompany him to the city, when I was strong enough that he might have to be in his power to perform an operation in which he religiously believed. For

my part I could not believe; I could only hope and pray.

A month in a fortnight with Dr. Claymore, during that time I had been thinking and reasoning much with myself, and had grown very calm. If I had ever had any hope that Elsie could be saved by my own, it would have been harder; but she always felt that I must some day lose her, and now at least, I knew that the one she had chosen was worthy of her. I believed that when I heard that step on the morning of my journey to my husband, without any thought of my helplessness, and, thanked God that this was so firm and light—so fit a step to walk beside her through the toilsome march of life.

A month had passed; I was in town still, but was going home on the morrow. When I went, I should see Elsie alone, my mother's face; I should look at her eyes, at her blue eyes, and thank her for her kindness to the blind woman who almost seemed like some one else, so different did life appear to me, now that sight was restored.

"And, for all this, I must thank you, Dr. Claymore," I said grasping his hand and looking thankfully into his handsome face; "but for you I should still grope my miserable way through life. You have given me the power to be a man. I can be my mother's protector now, instead of the burden I have been so long."

which shall include the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty! Another fact is suggestive that among the fifty thousand persons who sleep nightly in the lodging-houses of London, expressly arranged on the improved principles of space and ventilation already referred to, it has been proven that not one single case of fever has been engendered in two years! Let every intelligent reader improve the teachings of this article with out an hour's delay.—*Hall's Journal of Health*

U. C. R. & T. A.
HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL
COUGH REMEDY

For all Throat and Lung Complaints, from
Common Coughs to Actual Consumption.

HU NEWELL'S
JUSTLY CELEBRATED
TOLU ANODYNE,
The Natural and Sure Remedy for all
NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

From the *Medical Review* of the Tolu Anodyne was ever used
to that of Deitman Treusant, and the common chief cause of
Disease

LOSS OF SLEEP.

The Tolu Anodyne, though containing not a particle of Opium,
produces all the requirements of, and may be used in all cases
as a powerful Opium without giving anything but
Cure, and leaving the patient in a perfect natural state.

It may be used without restriction in all the common ob-
jections of Cough Remedies, which produce nausea or prostrat-
ion, may be used in all cases of Cough, Throat and Lung
Complaints, and used with perfect impunity. Asking no
return from the patient, and rendering of our pamphlets to be
found with all dealers, and more particularly in such places as
the above are mentioned, we are confident we wait in confidence the
decision of Patients and Physicians.

"Prices within the reach of all."

GENERAL AGENTS.

J. W. HUNNEWELL & CO.
1 & 3 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
GEO. HUNNEWELL,
145 Water Street, New York.
THE JOHN SUPERINTENDENT

UNDER SPECIAL SUPERVISION OF
J. W. HUNNEWELL.

[illegible]

THE FARM at Last Monthfort formerly owned by the late Jonathan Smith about 75 acres, also two out lots of about 20 acres near said farm, and a small pre-emption claim, all well watered, necessary out buildings, mostly in good repair. Said farm is well fenced, and has a large variety of good stock, good pastures, a plenty of wood, tillage land ready for use and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is likewise well watered in a thorough manner, being an amount equal to a farm of its size; it is situated in a good neighborhood, well meeting the demands of the market, and is about half mile of the promise, and is in every respect a very desirable investment. For particulars concerning price, &c., please call on D. W. FOLSON, on the premises, or
156f ABEL ROBINSON, Winthrop Village

New England Business Directory
FOR 1860.
CONTAINING THE NAMES AND OFFICE ADDRESSES OF Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Professional Men, in the several States and Territories, and a full list of all the Expresses of New England, and all the Telegraphs in the United States and Canada, with cost of transmission of telegrams, and a list of the Agents of the United States and County Officers, &c., &c. Boston, 1859. Agents, Adams, Sampson & Co. Subscribers are supplied as fast as possible.

ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO.
15
Doors, Sash, Blinds and Window
Frames,
FURBISH & DRUMMOND

HAVE commenced again in their new shop, Moor's Building,
Waterville, with a new set of the latest and most improved
kind of
SASH, BLINDS AND WINDOW FRAMES, also
made of number half seasoned and kiln-dried, constantly
on hand for making up. Also, in this place, is also for sale
and made by **LEWIS & ELIAB WYMAN, Newport,**
and **JAMES ADRIOT, this place.**

JEREMIAH FURNESS, JAMES DIMCKON, JR.
1846

Medical Notice.

F. J. NOTES, Physician and Surgeon.

PUPIL of the distinguished Occultist Von Graefe in Bernese
Patent and Jaeger in Vienna, and Sechel and Desmarres
in Paris, has been practicing his art since he graduated from
Hospitals, and Eye and Ear Clinics of those cities, may be con-
sidered as one of the best qualified men in the world for the
Malice.

His professional practice here will continue to give special atten-
tion to MEDICAL and SURGICAL TREATMENT OF THE EYE
AND EAR.

Small
Advertisement

Cider Press Screws,

5 FEET LONG - 1 INCHES IN DIAMETER

THESE POWERFUL SCREWS bring out a third more juice than
those portable press
Made by
J. M. ARNOLD,
New7123 Plainfield, N. Y. Foundry.

A Card.

THE Subscriber having purchased of Messrs. THORN
WOODRUSE, th stock of goods occupied by them for
MARKET on Water Street, adjoining the Franklin House, takes
this opportunity to inform the public that all orders for goods
at his store may be found a good assortment of MEATS of all
kinds, together with all supplies which can be desired at the
season.

A call from all, respectfully solicited. JOHN G. ADAMS.
Augusta, April, 1860. 6m13p

F. W. KINSMAN,
DRUGGIST AND BOOKSELLER,

NO. 7, UNION BLOCK,
WATER STREET, Augusta, Maine.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

BALLARD & BARKER,
One Door north of Railroad Bridge,
WATSON STREET, Augusta,

MANUFACTURERS OF STENT DESCRIPTION OF
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
 and Dealers in
Cooking and Patent Stoves, Britannia
PLATED AND JAPANNED WARE.

Tin Gutters and Conductors put up at short notice.
 Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to. Old Iron
 Lead, Zinc, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Hags, &c., taken in exchange
 for goods.

LOWELL & SENTER,
WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, JEWELRY,
FANCY GOODS, CHARTS, NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS AND SURVEYORS' COMPASSES.
 64, Exchange Street, 142^d Portland, Maine.

E. G. DOE AND SON,
 Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
RUBBER, SHEET RUBBER, RUBBERS, AND
SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALSKINS, KID AND
FINDINGS.

No. 6, Arch Row, one door West of D. Woodard's,
EMERSON G. DOE, & SON AUGUSTA, Me.

JOHN W. CHASE,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, FURNACES AND RANGES,
 Firebricks, Farmers' Boilers,
 Cast-iron, Sheet-iron and Copper Ware, &c.

Cast Iron and
 Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c.,
 DART BUCK, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, ME.
 Tin and Sheet Iron Work made to Order.

L. C. AVERY,
 DEALER IN
 Furniture, Feathers, Mattresses,
 LOOKING GLASSES, LOOKING GLASS PLATES, &c.
 Signs of the CHIG HAIR.
 Union Block, - - - - - Water Street,
 176 AUGUSTA, ME.

Ground Plaster.
 THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the above article, in large or small quantities at their Mills in Hallowell, Oct. 1859. 50 S. FAGE & CO.

DEVONS,
 (PURE AND FULL-BLOOD.)
 FOR SALE
 By JOHN F. ANDERSON, South Windham 50

Dry Measures.
 S **SALED** Dry Measures at No. 6 Union Block. J. HEDGE & CO

Dr. Frickey said, "Throughout Bhikhar, Mandrak, Danak, and elsewhere, few, if any, of which are so compounded as to act in concert, and assist nature in eradicating disease."

These Bitters continue to be the most standard, popular and reliable medicine ever discovered for the ailments of our Gunjapants and all their attendants; Jaundice in its worst forms, Humors, whether of blood or bile; all Bilious Diseases and Foul Stomach; Dyspepsia; Costiveness; Female Weakness and all Disorders arising from Indigestion; or from any habit of life; Headache; Flatulency; Piles; Heartburn; Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Back; Fluorulent; Loss of Appetite, and every other complaint arising from Impurity of the Blood, or from the internal organs, stimulating them into healthy action, directly or indirectly, in this manner.

The effect of this medicine is most wonderful—it acts directly upon the internal organs, stimulating them into healthy action, directly or indirectly, in this manner.

It cures all Bilious Disorders, whether of blood or bile, humors, and causing it to course away through every pore of the body, restoring the nature to health and usefulness.

Only 25 and 50 cents each, by mail or dealers in medicine everywhere.

Prepared by J. C. LANGLEY & GEO. C. GOODWIN
 & Co., Boston. 6m14

ALBANY TILE WORKS,
 Corner of Clinton Avenue and Knox Street,
 ALBANY, N. Y.

ROUND TILE.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 1/2 inches round | \$ 8 per 1000 feet |
| 2 1/2 " | " 12 " |
| 3 1/2 " | " 16 " |
| 4 1/2 " | " 20 " |
| 5 1/2 " | " 24 " |
| 6 1/2 " | " 28 " |
| 7 1/2 " | " 32 " |

SQUARE HOSE TILE.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2 1/2 inches rise | \$ 8 per 1000 feet |
| 3 1/2 " | " 12 " |
| 4 1/2 " | " 16 " |
| 5 1/2 " | " 20 " |
| 6 1/2 " | " 24 " |
| 7 1/2 " | " 28 " |
| 8 1/2 " | " 32 " |

SOLE TILE.

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 2 inches rise | \$10 per 1000 feet |
|---------------|--------------------|

Cancers Cured.

D. L. J. CHOQUER, Botanic Physician and Surgeon at the Stanley House, where he will give his professional attention to all cases of Cancer, Uterine, Chronic diseases, Female complaints, and Surgical operations. Persons afflicted with Cancer need not despair; apply immediately to him for advice in the treatment of this fearful disease. Residence, Gesteau's Corner; Post office address, Vassallo's. 1241

D. WHITING, M. D.,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
First Floor above the City Hospital Church,
State Street — AUGUSTA, ME.

OFFICE HOURS: At Augusta, from 9 to 5 P. M.
At Hallowell, from 10 to 1 A. M. 367a

Dairy Room Furniture!

CHURNS. A large assortment, including Common Cylinders, Improved Creamery, Double Barrel Churns, &c. Also, that new universal Churn called "Bowie's World Fair Churn," which has received the highest award by the London Exhibition, 1862. Butter made in it is superior to any other. 367a
Sale, per case, for JOHN McCAULEY, Jr.
August, June 4, 1865.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal.

THIS BRAND is the best food for Cattle over produced. It is interesting quality.

NOT EXCEEDED BY ANY OTHER ARTICLE.

The above article is for sale in large and small quantities, by
Hallowell, Dec. 18. **F. PAIR & CO.**

**HIVE GLUE FOR BEEHIVES—SILVER SOAP-CUR-
TAINS CURD FOR BALDRICKS—FINE RACERS—Lily
White and Chalk Balls for sale.**

14 EREN WALLACE.

Mats! Mats!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF **DIED WOOL CARPETS**.